APRIL 5, 1770. THE NUMBER 985.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

## *His Majesty's most gracious* SPEECH *to both Houses of Parliament, on* Tuesday *the 9th of* January, 1770.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

IT is with much concern that I find myself obliged to open this session of Parliament with acquainting you that the distemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom, notwithstanding every precaution that could be used for preventing the infection from foreign parts. Upon the first notice of its actual appearance my next attention was to endeavour to stop, if possible, its further progress; and as the success of those endeavours must, in all probability, have been entirely defeated by any the least degree of delay in the application of them, I thought it absolutely necessary, with the advice of my Privy Council, to give immediate directions for every step to be taken that appeared most capable of checking the instant danger of the spreading of the infection, until I could have an opportunity of consulting my Parliament upon some more permanent measures for securing us against so great a calamity. And to your immediate and most serious consideration I earnestly recommend this very important object.

I have given my Parliament repeated assurances that it has always been my fixed purpose to preserve the general tranquillity, maintaining at the same time the dignity and honour of my Crown, together with the just rights and interests of my people. The uncommon burthens which my subjects have born so cheerfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy conclusion, must be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the present disturbances in Europe from extending to any part where the security, honour, or interest of this nation, may make it necessary for my Crown to become a party. The assurances which I receive from the other great powers afford me reason to believe that my endeavours will continue to be successful. I shall still make the general interests of Europe the object of my attention, and while I steadily support my own rights I shall be equally careful not to acknowledge the claims of any other powers contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

It is needless for me to recommend to the serious attention of my Parliament the state of my government in America. I have endeavoured, on my part, by every means, to bring back my subjects there to their duty, and to a due sense of [illegible] It gives me much concern to inform [illegible] endeavours has not answered my expe[ctation] of my colonies many persons have em[braced] unwarrantable, and calculated to [illegible] union between them and the m[other]

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*

I have ordered the proper estimates [for the] year to be laid before you. I am pe[rsuaded] for my person and government, [that] good, will induce you to grant such su[pplies] you may be assured that, on my part, [there] the strictest economy.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

As the welfare and prosperity of m[y people] the object of my wishes, and the rule [by which] suaded, from my experience of your [affection] governed in your proceedings by the [same] concurrence and support, in every mea[sure] mote those ends, you may always de[pend] be now, more than ever, incumbent [upon you] heats and animosities amongst yourselves, [and] spirit of harmony which becomes those [who have] object in their view,' and which may be most likely to give authority and efficacy to the result of your deliberations. Such a conduct, on your part, will, above all things, contribute to maintain, in their proper lustre, the strength, the reputation, and the prosperity of this country, to strengthen the attachment of my subjects to that excellent constitution of government from which they derive such distinguished advantages, and to cause the firm reliance and confidence which I have in the wisdom of my Parliament, as well as in their zeal for the true interests of my people, to be justified and approved both at home and abroad.

## LONDON, *Jan.* 1.

SIR Francis Bernard, Governour of Massachusetts Bay, begins to cry *peccavi*, and he now makes no scruple publickly to declare that the acts of violence which have been attempted to be perpetrated at Boston, under his administration there, were entirely against the bent of his natural disposition, as much as they were contrary to the fundamental laws of the colony over which he presided, and that if *he* deserves blame *other* people ought to be brought to account for his conduct. In short, it is too evident that *arbitrary rule* is the determined principle of the present alarming era in this kingdom, and nothing but a steady perseverance in the people to vindicate their just rights can prevent them from falling under the most abject slavery.

The unfortunate Captain Gordon who was lately executed at Brest was an officer in one of our marching regiments on the Irish establishment, and possessed of an estate of 800l. per annum. Having some time since fought a duel at Lucas's coffeehouse, Dublin, and killed his man, he was obliged to go abroad, to avoid being brought to justice by the unfortunate person he engaged with.

Yesterday John Wilkes, Esq; gave a grand entertainment, to a great number of Gentlemen, at his apartments in the King's Bench prison, among whom were many members of the Bill of Rights society.

*Jan.* 2. The Court at St. James's yesterday, it being New Year's day, was very numerous and splendid, when their Majesties received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry.

A correspondent remarks that Junius, in all his letters, never once shewed he wanted a head until his last long laboured epistle, in which he struck at the supreme head both in church and state.

We hear that a petition from Mr. Wilkes will be presented to the House of Commons, at the beginning of the ensuing sessions, desiring the House to examine the several parts of his former petition which have not as yet been inquired into, such as the evasion of the Habeas Corpus, the close commitment of their member for three days, without the permission of seeing any person but his jailors, although charged only with a misdemeanor, the breach of privilege, by serving a member of Parliament with a subpœna, the counter notices, signed *Summoning Officer*, sent to several of his jury the day before the trial, and the papers seized under the general warrant, produced as evidence on his trial.

We are assured, from undoubted veracity, that the present state of the nation will undergo very *serious consideration* at an ensuing meeting.

It is said that a Noble Lord, who lately matched a certain cast off Dutchess, is, in the jockey phrase, already *sick of the lay*, and would willingly *pay forfeit*.

From the 15th of November, to the 2nd instant inclusive, the East India company have entered for their outward bound trade, of the woollen manufacture, and other home commodities, to the amount of 213,000l. and as yet not near one half of their ships are freighted.

An evening paper of yesterday says that the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldegrave is now publickly known. They have apartments at Windsor Castle, where she is addressed by her new title.

A private letter from Berlin says that a new treaty of alliance has been lately concluded between the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia, by which the latter engages to assist the former against the Turks and the confederates of Poland with an army of 80,000 men, which are now on their march to Warsaw.

*Jan.* 4. A certain great man, whose appearance on the political stage has been long wished for, is preparing to exhibit a very spirited scene on Tuesday next.

Advices from Constantinople declare that the Grand Seignior has sent orders to the King of Morocco, and the other Princes of Barbary, to hold their naval force in readiness to oppose the entrance of the Russian fleet into the Archipelago.

We are well informed that Lord Chatham intends to support an entire new character on an ensuing occasion.

It is said an act of Parliament that passed the Commons 17th Charles I. for restraining Bishops and others from intermeddling with secular affairs, will shortly be revived.

The report of a war with France is again very current, and yesterday a Gentleman on change laid ten guineas that war will be declared before the first of July.

*Jan.* 6. Yesterday the Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Herefordshire, Northumberland, and Newcastle petitions, were presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

A protest from the town of Liverpool was yesterday presented to his Majesty, at St. James's, against the petition now soliciting in the said town, desiring his Majesty, for certain reasons, to dissolve the present Parliament, which protest concludes as follows: "To say that the House of Commons is partial, unjust, or corrupt, or does any thing out of malice, is, in our opinion, highly criminal, and tends to raise a scandal upon the whole nation, whose representatives they are. For these reasons we cannot approve the matter, manner, or intent of these petitions, and hope to be justified in making publick the reasons of our dissent thereto. Our actions, in the most perilous and critical times, have proved us to be faithful subjects, and we trust our conduct and candour, in this affair, must prove us to be good citizens."

A Council was held this morning at the Cockpit Royal, when several important regulations, previously necessary to the meeting of Parliament, were determined upon.

Some very interesting papers are come from Ireland, which will shortly be laid before the publick.

A certain Nobleman, who labours under a very dangerous complaint, is not expected to live many days.

The Duke of Bedford's disorders are reported to be an asthma and a dropsy.

We are well informed that a certain unpopular American Governour has refused the offer of a Peerage.

Some of our patriotick petitioners begin to be alarmed lest the Parliament should in earnest be dissolved and their seats come to be purchased, which would make them look as wise as the Irish patriots did on the like occasion. It is supposed, therefore, that they will be content with the King's sending his Parliament to Coventry for a month, as the French King has formerly sent his to Pontoise; but some think it better that a Bed of Justice should be held at St. James's, the Commons and their journal sent for, and all their presumptuous votes about the Middlesex elections struck out by his Majesty's command, after the example of his Royal brother at Versailles.

Yesterday the following Gentlemen waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, with the petition of the citizens of Bristol, and were graciously received, viz. Sir William Codrington, Bart. Richard Hippesley Cox, Esq; Mr. Henry Cruger, and Mr. Samuel Span, merchant of that city. The two last Gentlemen were deputed by their fellow citizens to present it.

We hear that Lord Chatham has a plan in contemplation which if executed will entirely reconcile all parties, and give universal satisfaction.

A report strongly prevails that a number of very eminent merchants have a scheme in agitation for presenting a petition setting forth the necessity of taking the American affairs under immediate consideration.

We are informed that the Bristol petition was signed by 2445 freemen.

The petition of the county of York, which was signed by near 11,000 freeholders, was presented to his Majesty by the following Gentlemen, viz. Sir James Ibbetson, the High Sheriff, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Sir George Armytage, and Sir William Anderson, Barts. John Stephenson Hall, John Sylvester Smith, Richard Wilson, Benjamin Ferrand, John Milnes, and Samuel Shore, Esqrs. His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

It is said the last despatches received in London by the French Ambassadour have entirely removed the doubts of the Ministry respecting their present disinclination to break the peace.

It is now confidently asserted that the celebrated Junius has set out on his travels into foreign parts.

We hear that at a meeting of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, some time ago, their Lordships took into consideration a memorial of several merchants, containing proposals for better regulating and encouraging the importation of pitch, tar, and turpentine, whose propositions were as follow, viz. "First, that the bounty on the importation of green tar, made in the manner prescribed in the act which gives such bounty, be altogether discontinued, there being little or no green tar imported or used in the manufactures of this kingdom. Secondly, that the duty of 9s. 7d. per last, of 12 barrels, payable upon common tar imported from North America, be taken off, and the bounty of 4s. 4d. per ton upon such tar be reduced to 24s. but that no such tar be entitled to the reduced bounty, or exempted from payment of the duty, unless shipped in America, and imported into this kingdom in well hooped casks of 32 gallons. Thirdly, that the bounty of 30s. per ton, now payable upon turpentine imported from the colonies, be discontinued, and the duty of 32s. per ton reduced to 3s. per ton. Fourthly, that the duty of 9s. 7d. per last, of 12 barrels, of pitch, imported from the colonies, be taken off, and the bounty of 20s. per ton reduced to 10s." A bill, we hear, will be brought into Parliament, at the opening of the sessions, for the regulations above mentioned; and there is no doubt of its passing immediately, as the Treasury and Navy Boards have approved of the plan. Tar is risen in London to 9l. per barrel, on account of the above regulations, and the late hurricane in North Carolina.

*Jan.* 10. Last night there was a meeting of the Gentlemen in opposition at the Thatched House tavern in St. James's street, at which 29 new members were present.

By the many and early prudent precautions taken to stem the progress of the dreadful murrain that lately broke out among the horned cattle we can with pleasure assure the publick that it has been prevented from spreading even over the very county it first broke out in, that it is almost confined to a single part, of no very great extent, but that it has raged there with uncommon violence.

Last night there was a meeting of the Ministers friends at the Cockpit (as usual) previous to the opening the session of Parliament, when the number present was only 179.

The Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Herefordshire petitions, were yesterday presented to his Majesty.

*Jan.* 11. It is certain that the Welsh petition was yesterday delivered to his Majesty by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and most graciously received.

It is assured that the petition of the town of Liverpool was signed by 1200 persons, and the protest by only 200. The whole number of freemen belonging to that place, we are told, is but 2500. It is further said that the protest was drawn up here, and sent down to be signed.

The House of Peers did not break up until past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, and the House of Commons sat until half an hour past one yesterday morning.

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham returned to his seat at Hayes.

The names of the following Lords will be revered from the 9th instant to the latest posterity, as friends to the British constitution, and asserters of the rights of their fellow subjects: The Dukes of Richmond, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland; the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earls of Suffolk, Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Albemarle, Tankerville, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Effingham, Buckinghamshire, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Radnor, Chatham; the Viscount Torrington; the Lords Abergavenny, Byron, Craven, Boyle, Trevor, King, Monson, Chedworth, Edgecumbe, Fortescue, Ponsonby, Littleton, Wycombe, Grosvenor, Milton, Camden.

The odds on Tuesday were 89 to 36, and 254 to 138.

A person of great eminence in the law has joined the minority, as also has another great lawyer.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick that a certain military commander, of the highest rank, who has ever been deservedly a favourite with the people, has joined the minority, and declared that "he shall ever look upon his conduct, during the last year, as the most reproachful era of his life."

It was currently reported yesterday, at the west end of the town, that this day would be the last that a noble and patriotick lawyer was to remain in office.

*Jan.* 12. In a certain assembly, on Wednesday, the Duke of Grafton spoke near half an hour. The principal speakers in the opposition were Lord Chatham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Temple, Lord Shelburne, who not only spoke but replied.

Mr. Burke, the same day, in a certain place, spoke near two hours. There were 31 speakers.

*Jan.* 13. The patriotick Lord Camden, and his friend Mr. Dunning, are still in place, and it is said they will not resign, so that if the Ministry do not choose to have an honest man among them *they must be turned out*.

It is said the Ministry, having had a consultation what they shall do with the Marquis of Granby, have resolved *that it is not prudent to turn him out at this time*.

Colonel Barre, the other day, declared in a certain place that the Ministry had alienated the minds of thirteen millions of people.

A certain Baronet of the most respectable character, and of very great and extensive influence, declared in a *once* august assembly that that assembly had *betrayed the rights and interests of their constituents*. This he not only asserted, but (on some very gentle animadversion from an opponent) claiming the right of explanation, he said, "Lest I should be misunderstood, *this House has betrayed the rights and interests of their constituents*."

In consequence of the above declaration, we are told, that our virtuous Ministers have resolved that he shall be expelled, and David Roche, Esq; commonly known by the name of Tiger Roche, is to be a candidate in his stead, for the largest county in England. No doubt can be entertained of his success, as two votes are already secured for that purpose.

About a fortnight ago a very pretty girl, supposed to be about 15, but meanly dressed, was taken in at a workhouse at the west end of the town as a casualty poor, and was in a few days delivered of a fine boy. She appears to be the youngest daughter of a Gentleman of fortune, and is heiress to an estate of 800l. a year.

PORTSMOUTH, *Jan.* 3. This day came to Spithead Admiral Elphinstone of the Russian fleet, and was saluted by Admiral Geary; he sailed from the Soun[d], with eight other men of war, but his ship only is arrived. They say the ship is very leaky, and must come into the harbour to be [illegible]ked

GOSPORT, *Jan.* 5. The Rus[sian] man of war that has been in dock some time is come out repaired, just sufficient to carry her home; she is not to proceed with their fleet.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

LAST Thurſday morning, about ten o'clock, ſome boys and children ſet up a large wooden head, with a board, faced with paper, on which were painted the figures of four of the importers, who had entered into, and violated, the merchants agreement, in the middle of the ſtreet before Theophilus Lillie's door, who was one of them. Soon after it was ſet up Ebenezer Richardſon, the famous informer, came by, and endeavoured to perſuade a countryman to overturn it with his waggon, which he refuſing he applied to a charcoal man to drive his cart againſt it, but he ſaid, he had no buſineſs with it, and would not concern himſelf about it. Richardſon (as the boys ſay) preſſed him to it, ſaying he was a magiſtrate in the town, and would bear him out in it. The man ſtill denying to meddle therewith, Richardſon laid hold of the horſe and cart, and endeavoured to ſhove them upon the pole which ſupported the pageantry; the cart, however, paſſed without diſturbing it. Richardſon then left the place, and came towards his own houſe at about 50 or 60 paces diſtant, and meeting with Meſſ. Edward Proctor, Thomas Knox, and Captains Riordon and Skilling, faced them in a very inſulting manner, and cried out, perjury! perjury! often repeating the ſame to them. The Gentlemen halted in the ſtreet, until getting within his door he turned about and again repeated the inſult. Mr. Proctor, with the other Gentlemen, ſtepped towards the door, and aſked him what he meant by perjury. He ſaid, I do not mean you Mr. Proctor; but, looking ſpitefully on Mr. Knox, ſaid, damn you, perjury villains! Mr. Knox retorted the abuſe, on which Richardſon ſaid, by the eternal God I will make it too hot for ſome of you before night. Some boys, on hearing the words, began to gather round and call him informer; on which both he and his wife (or woman) went out and talked to them in a very provoking manner, flouriſhing their arms, and advancing out into the ſtreet with high threatenings, at which the children would retreat, and on their return advance with the ſqueeling and noiſe they uſually make on ſuch occaſions. This farce ſoon made a notable diverſion in favour of Mr. Lillie, Mr. Richardſon and Lady having drawn the whole attention on themſelves. The boys at length began to throw light rubbiſh of one kind or other, as if to drive them into the houſe. This the woman often returned, until the matter became more earneſt. She then retreated into the houſe, and ſpeedily Richardſon opened the door and ſnapped a gun preſented to the people indiſcriminately. This raiſed them ſo much that they then pelted the houſe, and broke ſome of the windows. In a few minutes after this Richardſon fired out of the windows among the people, and wounded Mr. Sammy Gore, ſon of Captain John Gore, through both thighs, and two fingers of his right hand, beſides which drove (one would think) a moderate charge into the breaſt and abdomen of Chriſtopher Snider, a boy about 21 years of age, who lived with Madam Apthorp. The child fell, but was taken up and carried into a neighbouring houſe, where all the ſurgeons within call were aſſembled, and ſpeedily determined the wounds mortal, as they indeed proved about nine o'clock that evening. The people, on hearing the report of the gun, ſeeing one wounded, and another as they thought killed, got into the new brick meeting and rang the bell, on which they ſoon had company enough to beſet the houſe front and rear; by the latter of which they entered, and notwithſtanding the menaces of Richardſon, and his faithful aider and abetter George Wilmot, ſeized on both, and wrenched a gun from the latter, heavily charged with powder, and crammed with 279 gooſe and buck ſhot.

It is ſaid that ſome perſons went in to Richardſon before he fired, and diſſuaded him from it, but the event ſhewed he was not to be diverted from his deſign. The criminals were firſt carried before Mr. Juſtice Ruddock, who was pleaſed to ſend them to Faneuil Hall, under a ſufficient guard, where three other magiſtrates, Richard Dana, Edmund Quincy, and Samuel Pemberton, Eſqrs. with Mr. Ruddock, took their examination before at leaſt 1000 people, and committed them. The numberleſs affronts and abuſes both theſe perſons had heaped on the inhabitants exaſperated them to ſuch a pitch that had not Gentlemen of influence interpoſed they never would have reached the priſon; but, to the ſatisfaction of every good man, they are now in ſafe cuſtody, where we leave them, to obſerve that ſoon after the child's deceaſe his body was opened by Dr. Warren and others, and in it were found eleven ſhot or ſlugs, about the bigneſs of large peas, one of which pierced his breaſt about an inch and a half above the midriff, and paſſing clear through the right lobe of the lungs lodged in his back. This three of the ſurgeons depoſed before the jury of inqueſt was the cauſe of his death, on which they brought in their verdict wilful murder by ſaid Richardſon. The right hand of the boy was alſo cruelly torn, whence it ſeems to have been across his breaſt, and to have deadened the force of the ſhot, which might otherwiſe have pierced the ſtomach.

Doctor Warren likewiſe cut ſlugs out of young Mr. Gore's thighs, but pronounced him in no danger of death, though in all probability he will loſe the uſe of the right fore finger by the wound received there, much important to a youth of his dexterity in drawing and painting.

The worthy Mr. M'Dougall of New York will be juſtly celebrated by poſterity, as the firſt who has ſuffered *actual impriſonment* for aſſerting the cauſe of American liberty. A very diſtinguiſhed patriot in this town was *long before* made the object of the fury of the curſed cabal, and by the good providence of God eſcaped an aſſaſſination evidently intended in September laſt, though not without the loſs of blood; and the barbarous treatment this Gentleman then met with, though not yet revenged, is not forgot. Others have ſuffered in their reputation, others in their eſtates; having endured the fiery trial of modern Courts of Admiralty, where they have been harraſſed and diſtreſſed for no other apparent reaſon but their being ſteady and able advocates for the cauſe. This innocent lad is the firſt, whoſe life has been a victim to the cruelty and rage of *oppreſſors!* Young as he was, he died in his country's cauſe, by the hand of an execrable villain, directed by others, who could not bear to ſee the enemies of America made the *ridicule of boys*. The untimely death of this amiable youth will be a ſtanding monument to futurity that the time has been when *innocence itſelf was not ſafe!* The blood of *young Allen* may be covered in *Britain*, but a thorough inquiſition will be made in *America* for that of *young Snider*, which crieth for vengeance like the blood of righteous *Abel*; and ſurely, if juſtice has not been *driven from its ſeat*, ſpeedy vengeance awaits his murderers and their *accomplices*, however ſecure *they* may think themſelves *at preſent*. For who ſheddeth, or *procureth the ſhedding* of man's blood, *by man ſhall his blood be ſhed*.

*March* 1. Notice having been given in Monday's papers that the lad who was killed on Thurſday laſt was to be buried in the afternoon, and that it was hoped none would be in the proceſſion but the friends of liberty, a great multitude of people aſſembled in the houſes and ſtreets to ſee the funeral proceſſion. It began about five o'clock, from Liberty Tree, the dwelling houſe of the parents of the deceaſed being but at a little diſtance from thence. The boys from the ſeveral ſchools, ſuppoſed to be between 4 and 500, preceded the corps in couples; after the ſorrowful relatives and particular friends of the youth followed many of the principal Gentlemen, and a great number of other reſpectable inhabitants of this town, by computation exceeding 1300; about 30 chariots, chaiſes, &c. cloſed the proceſſion. Throughout the whole there appeared the greateſt ſolemnity and good order, and ſo as numerous a train as was ever known here.

By the laſt advices from London we learn that the non importation agreement of the merchants in America begins to be ſo ſeverely felt by the manufacturers as to render it very neceſſary for Parliament to do ſomething for their relief; and that if we continue to be united, and firmly to adhere in that ſalutary meaſure, we may be ſure of ſucceſs. The Miniſtry begin to ſee that they have been deceived by the fallacious repreſentations of ſome intereſted fools on this ſide the water; they no longer believe that the oppoſition in America is a petty dying faction; that inſtead of the colonies being irreſolute and divided they are more firmly united than ever, and that they can neither be intimidated nor amuſed. In ſhort, that the Miniſtry had hitherto built much upon accompliſhing their ſcheme for raiſing a revenue in America from the diſunion of the colonies; that they now found themſelves miſtaken, and that they had built upon a wrong foundation. We farther learn that Sir Francis Bernard never will, or can, have any connections with us, or be able either to ſerve or hurt us.

*March* 12. The town of Boſton affords a recent and melancholy demonſtration of the deſtructive conſequences of quartering troops among citizens in time of peace, under a pretence of ſupporting the laws and aiding civil authority. Every conſiderate and unprejudiced perſon among us was deeply impreſſed with the apprehenſion of theſe conſequences when it was known that a number of regiments were ordered to this town under ſuch a pretext, but in reality to enforce oppreſſive meaſures, to awe and controul the legiſlative as well as executive power of the province, and to quell a ſpirit of liberty which, however it may have been baſely oppoſed, and even ridiculed, by ſome, would do honour to any age or country. A few perſons among us had determined to uſe all their influence to procure ſo deſtructive a meaſure, with a view to their ſecurely enjoying the profits of an American revenue, and unhappily both for Britain and this country they found means to effect it.

It is to Governour Bernard, the Commiſſioners, their confidents and coadjutors, that we are indebted as the procuring cauſe of a military power in this capital. The Boſton Journal of Occurrences afforded many ſtriking inſtances of the diſtreſſes brought upon the inhabitants by this meaſure, and ſince thoſe journals have been diſcontinued our troubles from that quarter have been growing upon us. We have known a party of ſoldiers, in the face of day, fire off a loaded muſket upon the inhabitants, others have been pricked with bayonets, and even our magiſtrates aſſaulted and put in danger of their lives, when offenders brought before them have been reſcued; and why thoſe, and other bold and baſe criminals, have as yet eſcaped the puniſhment due to their crimes, may be ſoon matter of inquiry by the repreſentative body of this people. It is natural to ſuppoſe that when the inhabitants of this town ſaw thoſe laws which had been enacted for their ſecurity, and which they were ambitious of holding up to the ſoldiery, eluded, they ſhould moſt commonly reſent for themſelves; and accordingly it ſo happened. Many have been the ſquabbles between them and the ſoldiery, but it ſeems their being often worſted by our youth in theſe rencounters has only ſerved to irritate the former. What paſſed at Mr. Gray's rope walk has already been given the publick, and may be ſaid to have led the way to the late cataſtrophe. That the rope walk lads, when attacked by ſuperiour numbers, ſhould defend themſelves with ſo much ſpirit and ſucceſs in the club way, was too mortifying; and perhaps it may hereafter appear that even ſome of their officers were, *unhappily*, affected with this circumſtance. Divers ſtories were propagated among the ſoldiery that ſerved to agitate their ſpirits; particularly on the ſabbath, that one Chambers, a ſerjeant, repreſented as a ſober man, had been miſſing the preceding day, and muſt therefore have been murdered by the townſmen. An officer of diſtinction ſo far credited this report that he entered Mr. Gray's rope walk that ſabbath; and when inquired of by that Gentleman, as ſoon as he could meet him, the occaſion of his ſo doing, the officer replied it was to look if the ſerjeant ſaid to be murdered had not been hid there. This ſober ſerjeant was found on the Monday, unhurt, in a houſe of pleaſure. The evidences already collected ſhow that many threatenings had been thrown out by the ſoldiery, but we do not pretend to ſay there was any preconcerted plan. When the evidences are publiſhed, the world will judge. We may however venture to declare that it appears too probable, from their conduct, that ſome of the ſoldiery aimed to draw and provoke the townſmen into ſqabbles, and that they then intended to make uſe of other weapons than canes, clubs, or bludgeons.

Our readers will doubtleſs expect a circumſtantial account of the tragical affair on Monday night laſt, but we hope they will excuſe our not being ſo particular as we ſhould have been, had we not ſeen that the town was intending an inquiry and full repreſentation thereof.

On the evening of Monday, being the 5th inſtant, ſeveral ſoldiers of the 29th regiment were ſeen parading the ſtreets with their drawn cutlaſſes and bayonets, abuſing and wounding numbers of the inhabitants.

A few minutes after nine o'clock four youths, named Edward Archbald, William Merchant, Francis Archbald, and John Leach, Jun. came down Cornhill together, and ſeparated at Doctor Loring's corner; the two former were paſſing the narrow alley leading to Murray's barrack, in which was a ſoldier brandiſhing a broadſword, of an uncommon ſize, againſt the walls, out of which he ſtruck fire plentifully. A perſon of mean countenance, armed with a large club, bore him company. Edward Archbald admoniſhed Mr. Merchant to take care of the ſword, on which the ſoldier turned round and ſtruck Archbald on the arm, then puſhed at Merchant, and pierced through his clothes inſide the arm, cloſe to the armpit, and grazed the ſkin. Merchant then ſtruck the ſoldier with a ſhort ſtick he had, and the other perſon ran to the barrack and brought with him two ſoldiers, one armed with a pair of tongs, the other with a ſhovel; he with the tongs purſued Archbald back through the alley, collared, and laid him over the head with the tongs. The noiſe brought people together, and John Hix, a young lad, coming up, knocked the ſoldier down, but let him get up again; and more lads gathering, drove them back to the barrack, where the boys ſtood ſome time as it were to keep them in. In leſs than a minute ten or twelve of them came out with drawn cutlaſſes, clubs, and bayonets, and ſet upon the unarmed boys and young folks, who ſtood them a little while; but, finding the inequality of their equipment, diſperſed. On hearing the noiſe one Samuel Atwood came up to ſee what was the matter, and entering the alley from Dock ſquare heard the latter part of the combat, and when the boys diſperſed he met the ten or twelve ſoldiers aforeſaid ruſhing down the alley towards the ſquare, and aſked them if they intended to murder the people. They anſwered, yes, by G—d, root and branch. With that one of them ſtruck Mr. Atwood with a club, which was repeated by another; and being unarmed he turned to go off, and received a wound on the left ſhoulder, which reached the bone, and gave him much pain. Retreating a few ſteps, Mr. Atwood met two officers and ſaid, Gentlemen, what is the matter? They anſwered, you will ſee by and by. Immediately after thoſe heroes appeared in the ſquare, aſking where were the bougers! where were the cowards! But notwithſtanding their fierceneſs to naked men, one of them advanced towards a youth who had a ſplit of a raw ſtave in his hand, and ſaid, damn them, here is one of them; but the young man ſeeing a perſon near him with a drawn ſword, and a good cane ready to ſupport him, held up his ſtave in defiance, and they quietly paſſed by him up the little alley by Mr. Silſby's to King ſtreet, where they attacked ſingle and unarmed perſons until they raiſed much clamour, and then turned down Cornhill ſtreet, inſulting all they met in like manner, and purſuing ſome to their very doors.

Thirty or forty perſons, moſtly lads, being by this means gathered in King ſtreet, Captain Preſton, and a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the Commiſſioners houſe, the ſoldiers puſhing their bayonets, and crying, make way! They took place by the cuſtomhouſe, and continuing to puſh, to drive the people off, pricked ſome in ſeveral places; on which they were clamorous, and it is ſaid threw ſnow balls. On this the Captain commanded them to fire, and more ſnow balls coming, he again ſaid, damn you, fire, be the conſequence what it will! One ſoldier then fired, and a townſman with a cudgel ſtruck him over the hands with ſuch force that he dropped his firelock; and ruſhing forward, aimed a blow at the Captain's head, which grazed his hat, and fell pretty heavy upon his arm. However, the ſoldiers continued the fire, ſucceſſively, until ſeven or eight, or as ſome ſay eleven guns, were diſcharged.

By this fatal manœuvre three men were laid dead on the ſpot, and two more ſtruggling for life; but what ſhewed a degree of cruelty unknown to Britiſh troops, at leaſt ſince the Houſe of Hanover has directed their operations, was an attempt to fire upon, or puſh with their bayonets, the perſons who undertook to remove the ſlain and wounded!

Mr. Benjamin Leigh, now undertaker in the delf manufactory, came up, and after ſome converſation with Captain Preſton, relative to his conduct in this affair, adviſed him to draw off his men, with which he complied.

The dead are Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the ſpot; the ball entering his head, and beating off a large portion of his ſcull.

A mulatto man, named Criſpus Attucks, who was born in Farmingham, but lately belonged to New Providence, and was here in order to go for North Carolina, alſo killed inſtantly; two balls entering his breaſt, one of them in ſpecial goring the right lobe of the lungs, and a great part of the liver, moſt horribly.

Mr. James Caldwell, mate of Captain Morton's veſſel, in like manner killed, by two balls entering his back.

Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promiſing youth of 17 years of age, ſon of the widow Maverick, and an apprentice of Mr. Greenwood, ivory turner, mortally wounded; a ball went through his belly, and was cut out at his back. He died the next morning.

A lad named Chriſtopher Monk, about 17 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Walker, ſhipwright, wounded; a ball entered his back about four inches above his left kidney, near the ſpine, and was cut out of the breaſt on the ſame ſide. It is apprehended he will die.

A lad named John Clark, about 17 years of age, whoſe parents live at Medford, and an apprentice to Captain Samuel Howard of this town, wounded; a ball entered juſt above his groin, and came out at his hip, on the oppoſite ſide. It is apprehended he will die.

Mr Edward Payne, of this town, merchant, ſtanding at his entry door, received a ball in his arm, which ſhattered ſome of the bones.

Mr. John Green, tailor, coming up Leverett's lane, received a ball juſt under his hip, which lodged in the upper part of his thigh, but was extracted.

Mr. Robert Patterſon, a ſeafaring man, who was the perſon that had his trouſers ſhot through in Richardſon's affair, wounded; a ball went through his right arm, and he ſuffered great loſs of blood.

Mr. Patrick Carr, about 30 years of age, who worked with Mr. Field, leather breeches maker in Queen ſtreet, wounded; a ball entered near his hip, and went out at his ſide.

A lad named David Parker, an apprentice to Mr. Eddy the wheelwright, wounded; a ball entered his thigh.

The people were immediately alarmed with the report of this horrid maſſacre; the bells were ſet a ringing, and great numbers ſoon aſſembled at the place where this tragical ſcene had been acted. Their feelings may be better conceived than expreſſed, and while ſome were taking care of the dead and wounded the reſt were in conſultation what to do in theſe dreadful circumſtances. But ſo little intimidated were they, notwithſtanding their being within a few yards of the main guard, and ſeeing the 29th regiment under arms, and drawn up in King ſtreet, that they kept their ſtation, and appeared, as an officer of rank expreſſed it, ready to run upon the very muzzles of their muſkets. The Lieutenant Governour ſoon came into the Town Houſe, and there met ſome of his Majeſty's Council, and a number of civil magiſtrates. A conſiderable body of people immediately entered the Council Chamber, and expreſſed themſelves to his Honour with a freedom and warmth becoming the occaſion. He uſed his utmoſt endeavours to pacify them, requeſting that they would let the matter ſubſide for the night, and promiſed to do all in his power that juſtice ſhould be done and the law have its courſe. Men of influence and weight with the people were not wanting, on their part, to procure their compliance with his Honour's requeſt, by repreſenting the horrible conſequences of a promiſcuous and raſh engagement in the night, [illegible] them that ſuch meaſures ſhould be entered upon in the [illegible]able to their dignity, and a more likely [illegible]atisfaction for the blood of their fellow [illegible]nts attended to theſe ſuggeſtions, and [illegible]being ordered to the barracks, which [illegible]ople, they then ſeparated, and returned [illegible] o'clock. At three o'clock Captain [illegible]s were the ſoldiers who fired a few

[illegible]nted a moſt ſhocking ſcene, the blood [illegible]ng like water through King ſtreet, and [illegible]he principal ſpot of the military parade [illegible] Our blood might alſo be tracked up [illegible] and through divers other ſtreets and

[illegible]abitants met at Faneuil Hall, and after [illegible]becoming the occaſion, they choſe a [illegible]able Gentlemen to wait upon the Lieu[illegible]il, to requeſt of him to iſſue his orders [illegible]f the troops.

[illegible] *was in theſe words:*

[illegible]nous opinion of this meeting that the [illegible]y can no longer live together in ſafety; that nothing can rationally be expected to reſtore the peace of the town, and prevent farther blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops; and that we therefore moſt fervently pray his Honour that his power and influence may be exerted for their inſtant removal.

His Honour's reply, which was laid before the town, then adjourned to the Old South Meeting Houſe, was as follows:

*Gentlemen,*

*I AM extremely ſorry for the unhappy differences between the inhabitants and troops, and eſpecially for the action of the laſt evening; and I have exerted myſelf upon that occaſion, that a due inquiry may be made, and that the law may have its courſe. I have, in Council, conſulted with the commanding officers of the two regiments who are in the town. They have their orders from the General at New York. It is not in my power to countermand thoſe orders. The Council have deſired that the two regiments may be removed to the Caſtle. From the particular concern which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Colonel Dalrymple, who is the commanding officer of the troops, has ſignified that that regiment ſhall, without delay, be placed in the barracks at the Caſtle, until he can ſend to the General and receive his farther orders concerning both the regiments; and that the main guard ſhall be removed, and the 14th regiment ſo diſpoſed, and laid under ſuch reſtraint, that all occaſion of future diſturbances may be prevented.*

The foregoing reply having been read, and fully conſidered, the queſtion was put whether the report be ſatisfactory? Paſſed in the negative, only one diſſenter out of upwards of 4000 voters.

It was then moved, and voted, that John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineux, William Phillips, Eſq; Dr. Joſeph Warren, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Samuel Pemberton, Eſq; be a committee to wait on his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, and inform him that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the reply made to a vote of the inhabitants, preſented to his Honour in the morning, is by no means ſatisfactory, and that nothing leſs will ſatisfy than a total and immediate removal of all the troops.

The committee having waited on the Lieutenant Governour, agreeable to the foregoing vote, laid before the inhabitants the following vote of Council received from his Honour.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour laid before the Board a vote of the town of Boſton, paſſed this afternoon, and then addreſſed the Board as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Council,*

"I lay before you a vote of the town of Boſton, which I have juſt now received from them, and I now aſk your advice what you judge neceſſary to be done upon it."

The Council thereupon expreſſed themſelves to be *unanimouſly* of opinion "that it was abſolutely neceſſary, for his Majeſty's ſervice, the good order of the town, and the peace of the province, that the troops ſhould be immediately removed out of the town of Boſton, and thereupon adviſed his Honour to communicate this advice of the Council to Colonel Dalrymple, and to pray that he would order the troops down to Caſtle William." The committee alſo informed the town that Colonel Dalrymple, after having ſeen the vote of Council, ſaid to the committee, "that he now gave his word of honour that he would begin his preparations in the morning, and that there ſhould be no unneceſſary delay until the whole of the two regiments were removed to the Caſtle."

Upon the above report being read, the inhabitants could not avoid expreſſing the high ſatisfaction it afforded them.

After meaſures were taken for the ſecurity of the town in the night, by a ſtrong military watch, the meeting was diſſolved.

The 29th regiment have already left us, and the 14th regiment are following them, ſo that we expect the town will ſoon be clear of all the troops. The wiſdom and true policy of his Majeſty's Council, and Colonel Dalrymple the commander, appear in this meaſure. Two regiments in this populous city, and the inhabitants juſtly incenſed, thoſe of the neighbouring towns actually under arms upon the firſt report of the maſſacre, and the ſignal only wanting to bring in a few hours to the gates of this city many thouſands of our brave brethren in the country, deeply affected with our diſtreſſes, and to whom we are greatly obliged on this occaſion, no one knows where this would have ended, and what important conſequences, even to the whole Britiſh empire, might have followed, which our moderation and loyalty upon ſo trying an occaſion, and our faith in the commander's aſſurances, have happily prevented.

Laſt Thurſday, agreeable to a general requeſt of the inhabitants, and by the conſent of parents and friends, were carried to their *grave*, in ſucceſſion, the bodies of *Samuel Gray*, *Samuel Maverick*, *James Caldwell*, and *Criſpus Attucks*, the unhappy victims who fell in the bloody maſſacre of the Monday evening preceding. On this occaſion moſt of the ſhops in town were ſhut, all the bells were ordered to toll a ſolemn peal, as were alſo thoſe in the neighbouring towns of Charleſtown, Roxbury, &c. The proceſſion began to move between the hours of four and five in the afternoon. Two of the unfortunate ſufferers, *James Caldwell* and *Criſpus Attucks*, who were ſtrangers, were born from Faneuil Hall, attended by a numerous train of perſons of all ranks; and the other two, *Samuel Gray*, from the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Gray, his brother, on the north ſide the Exchange, and Mr. *Maverick*, from the houſe of his diſtreſſed mother, Mrs. *Mary Maverick*, in Union ſtreet, each followed by their reſpective relations and friends, the ſeveral hearſes forming a junction in King ſtreet, the theatre of that inhuman tragedy, proceeded from thence through the main ſtreet, lengthened by an immenſe concourſe of people, ſo numerous as to be obliged to follow in ranks of ſix, and brought up by a long train of carriages belonging to the principal Gentry of the town. The bodies were depoſited in one vault, in the middle burying ground. The aggravated circumſtances of their death, the diſtreſs and ſorrow viſible in every countenance, together with the peculiar ſolemnity with which the whole funeral was conducted, ſurpaſs deſcription.

A military watch has been kept every night at the town houſe and priſon, in which many of the moſt reſpectable Gentlemen of the town have appeared as the common ſoldiers, and night after night have given their attendance.

A ſervant boy of one Manwaring, the tidewaiter from Quebec, is now in jail, having depoſed that himſelf, by the order and encouragement of his ſuperiours, had diſcharged a muſket ſeveral times from one of the windows of the houſe in King ſtreet hired by the Commiſſioners and Cuſtomhouſe officers to do their buſineſs in. More than one other perſon declared, upon oath, that they apprehended ſeveral diſcharges came from that quarter. It is not improbable that we may ſoon be able to account for the aſſaſſination of Mr. Otis, ſome time paſt, the meſſage by Wilmot, who came from the ſame houſe to the infamous Richardſon, before his firing the gun which killed young Snider, and [illegible] of villainy, acted by a dirty banditi, as [illegible]

It is ſuppoſed that there muſt have [illegible] people, from town and country, at the [illegible] maſſacred by the ſoldiers, than were ever [illegible] upon any occaſion.

A more dreadful tragedy has been acted [illegible] ſtreet, Boſton, New England, than was [illegible] in St. George's Fields, London, in Oct[illegible] ſerve inſtead of beacons for both countries [illegible]

Had thoſe worthy patriots, not only re[illegible] the Commiſſioners as a faction, but as a [illegible] ration between Britain and the colonies [illegible] contemplation than the preſervation of [illegible] things back to their old foundation, w[illegible] given them!

Among other matters in the warrant for [illegible] this day is the following clauſe: "W[illegible] any meaſures that a publick monument m[illegible] where the late tragical ſcene was acted, [illegible] of that horrid maſſacre, and the deſtructiv[illegible] troops being quartered in a well regulat[illegible]

BOSTON jail, Monday *March* 12, 1770.

*Meſſ.* EDES and GILL,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your paper, to return my thanks, in the moſt publick manner, to the inhabitants in general of this town, who, throwing aſide *all party* and prejudice, have, with the utmoſt humanity and freedom, ſtepped forth advocates for truth, in defence of my injured innocence, in the late unhappy affair that happened on Monday night laſt; and to aſſure them that I ſhall ever have the higheſt ſenſe of the juſtice they have done me, which will be ever gratefully remembered by their

Much obliged and obedient humble ſervant,
THOMAS PRESTON.

*Extract of a letter from* London, *Dec.* 5, 1769.

"We are induced to believe that a war with France is not at a great diſtance. This perhaps may expedite a redreſs of the grievances you are under, but let us beg you to preſerve your firmneſs. Relax not one jot until you are completely redreſſed."

*Extract of another letter from* London.

"The ſucceſs of the Ruſſians, ſome ſuppoſe, will haſten on a peace between them and the Turks, but I am otherwiſe minded; for I take it the former will now inſiſt upon higher terms than the latter will comply with, and thereby the war will be prolonged, until other powers are at length drawn in to take part. We have had lately ſtrong rumours of a war with France, and notwithſtanding what is aſſerted of a contra tendency, by the miniſterial party, I cannot but apprehend there is ſomething in the wind. The French appear, by the Dutch papers, which uſually furniſh good intelligence, to be fitting out a fleet at Toulon; and if ſo, they mean to uſe it. I am afraid they will be ready to ſtrike the firſt blow before us, but hope the colonies will be on their guard. I would have your militia be as well diſciplined as the regulars, and was I among them ſhould be ambitious of ſeeing them excel."

*Extract of a letter from* London, *Dec.* 1769.

"Bernard was at Court laſt week, and very little attended to; and, I am told, attends the doors of the great frequently without admiſſion."

One day laſt week a number of patriot Ladies met at the houſe of John Gore, Eſq; of this town, when their induſtry at the ſpinning wheel was at leaſt equal to any inſtance recorded in our papers. It is principally owing to the indefatigable pains of Mr. William Molineux, and it will be ſaid to his laſting honour that the laudable practice of ſpinning is almoſt univerſally in vogue among the female children of this town, whereby they are not only uſeful to the community, but the poorer ſort are able in ſome meaſure to aſſiſt their parents in getting a livelihood. The uſe of the ſpinning wheel is now encouraged, and the pernicious practice of tea drinking equally diſcountenanced, by all the Ladies in this town, excepting thoſe whoſe huſbands are Tories, and friends to the American revenue acts, and a few Ladies who are Tories themſelves.

America's genius preſents his compliments to the Ladies of Boſton, Charleſtown, and Virginia, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the important cauſe of liberty, and informs them that he hopes ſoon to ſupply them with American tea, far more delicious than ever grew in the gardens of China, and with American ſilk ſuperiour to that which adorns the Queens of Perſia. Theſe, and many other important ſervices, he is waiting to perform; and wiſhes them every bleſſing, joined with the high ſatisfaction which will reſult from their noble conduct, and that they may meet with the bright reward due to ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit, while the trump of praiſe proclaims their glorious deeds, and the wings of fame bear their names round the world!

In the ſmall town of Middletown, which does not contain above ninety houſes, the ſale between ſeventy and eighty looms; and we hear that from January 1769 to January 1770 there have been wove there 20,522 yards of cloth, which is ſomething more than forty yards a piece for every man, woman, and child, in the whole town.

## NEW YORK, *March* 12.

ON Thurſday night laſt, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in Scotch ſtreet, and it is generally agreed that it began in a houſe belonging to Mr. Hampton, and known by the name of the Lodge, and that it muſt have conſumed a conſiderable part of the inſide before it was diſcovered, as the building was reduced in leſs than twenty minutes after the diſcovery was made; this was obſerved by a perſon who was unable to aſſiſt. The rapidity with which it burnt, and the extreme ſcarcity of water, together with the narrowneſs of the ſtreet, and the wooden materials of which the neighbouring buildings were compoſed, baffled the moſt active vigilance of people of all ranks and conditions; ſo that in leſs than two hours from its firſt appearance it extended itſelf to fourteen dwelling-houſes and ſtores, on both ſides of the ſtreet, the greateſt part of which were conſumed in about two hours and a half. The impetuoſity of the flames rendered it impoſſible for ſeveral of the ſufferers to ſave their wearing apparel, much leſs their furniture, &c. ſo that they are really become *proper objects of charity*, *more eſpecially the aged and fatherleſs*, ſome of whom have neither food nor raiment, or place to lay their heads, but what their humane friends and neighbours provide for them, ſome of whoſe circumſtances will not long afford them relief; ſo that their caſe calls for the moſt ſpeedy and benevolent aſſiſtance, which it is not doubted but the well diſpoſed will afford them.

The paper ſigned JUNIUS, which has been publiſhed in Boſton, Philadelphia, and this city, has alſo been reprinted in the South Carolina gazette of the 19th of February laſt, from the St. James's Chronicle of December 21ſt. At the bottom of that paper it is obſerved "that the opinion of four of the firſt counſel in the king-"dom was taken on that letter before it was committed to the "preſs."

No proſecution has as yet been ſet on foot againſt the author or publiſher of that paper. How different is the conduct and opinion of the government at home, with regard to libels, from the conduct and opinion of ſome people among us! This conduct ſeems to ſhow us that the *Star Chamber doctrine relative to libels* is not received in England to be as unfriendly to the liberty of the preſs as it is dangerous to the rights of the people.

*Quere.* Is or is not the piece lately publiſhed here, ſigned *A Son of Liberty*, for which Captain M'Dougall ſuffers imprisonment more *than a common libel*, when JUNIUS's letters are printed in one of the moſt notorious papers in England unnoticed?

*March* 19. In the Boſton Gazette of this day fortnight we find inſerted a new political paper called *The Watchman*, N° I. dated and ſuppoſed to be ſent, from New York. We ſhall make but few animadverſions on its being ſent to Boſton privately to be printed, only that it evidently ſhows that the attempts to prevent the *liberty of the preſs* in this province will be in vain while there is a free preſs on the continent; and as all cauſes gain ground by perſecution, ſo it is to be feared that ſuch attempts to reſtrain the liberty of the preſs will only be like overſetting a bee hive, or diſturbing a neſt of hornets. French, Spaniards, or Turks, may bear the yoke, but true Engliſhmen will never yield.

The ſame paper we find alſo reprinted in the Philadelphia newſpapers, as will doubtleſs be done in every place where liberty prevails; and even here it is eaſier for one man to ſteal a horſe than for another to look over a hedge.

The anniverſary repeal of the ſtamp act is to be commemorated this day, by the Sons of Liberty, in this city.

*Extract of a letter from* Albany, *March* 10.

"My heart bleeds for Mr. M'Dougall (an entire ſtranger to me) to think that a man of ſuch open generous patriotick principles as he appears to be ſhould be deprived of his liberty, and brought to coſt. I hope there will be found thoſe that will take part in his cauſe. I think I could freely contribute my mite to it, that his purſe may not ſuffer."

Friday laſt was killed at Jamaica, on Long Iſland, by Benjamin Carpenter, a cow, nine years old, that weighed, in clean beef, hide and tallow, 1318 lb. She was bred by Mr. John Aſpinwall, at Fluſhing, on Long Iſland.

*Extract of a letter from* London, *Dec.* 20, 1769.

"I have juſt now been informed, from good authority, that the Eaſt India company's petition to Parliament is to take off the duty on tea imported into America, and to lay ſixpence ſterling a pound on all teas exported from Great Britain, which duty is to be paid before it can be ſhipped. From the beſt information I have been able to procure I make no doubt but our trade with the colonies will be very ſoon opened, by a repeal of the revenue acts."

## PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

CAPTAIN Crew, from Sardinia, informs that the Admiral, with four ſail of Ruſſian men of war, and ſeveral tranſports, were arrived at Port Mahone, which is deſtined for their rendezvous. The Ruſſians had begun to build ſeveral ſmall veſſels, the frames of which were carried there on board the men of war, which ſmall veſſels are to take on board a large number of Greeks, who are to proceed with the fleet to the place of their deſtination.

Captain Currey, from Barcelona, touched at Gibraltar the 20th of January laſt, and informs that a day or two before he got in there about 30 ſail of Ruſſian men of war and tranſports ſailed from thence for Mahone, and that a great number of Ruſſian ſoldiers, &c. were ſick.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5.

CAPTAIN Hylton, from the Straits, informs us that he ſaw the Ruſſian fleet lying at Minorca as he paſſed by that iſland; and that an Algerine corſair which had been cooped up in Gibraltar bay, for three months, by a Spaniſh man of war, at laſt made her eſcape in the night, but was purſued in the morning, and taken. He likewiſe ſays that two or three more veſſels, belonging to that neſt of pirates, have lately been taken by the Spaniards.

By the Granville, Ritchie, from London, arrived in York river, we learn that Captain Walker was to ſail a few days after him; he paſſed by Graveſend the 12th of January. The Captains Fox and Lilly were arrived.

His Majeſty's frigat the Huſſar, Captain Corner, is ſailed to the Northward.

Laſt Sunday Mr. William Eaton, of York county, had his houſe burnt to the ground, and but little of his furniture ſaved.

On Monday night Mr. John Carter's ſtore, in the moſt publick part of the main ſtreet of this city, was broke open and robbed of ſundry goods; and ſome time before Mr. Joſeph Scrivener's ſtore, likewiſe on the main ſtreet, was robbed of a conſiderable ſum of money, by the thieves entering at his cellar window and getting up through a trap door. We hear likewiſe of ſeveral ſmokehouſes having been ſtripped of their uſeful contents, by undermining, &c. So many robberies, one might imagine, would put our rulers in mind to fall upon ſome ſcheme to prevent them; and we humbly conceive that a ſet of watchmen, under proper regulations, would anſwer that deſirable end, who might likewiſe be of infinite ſervice in the caſe of fire. Many of the inhabitants, we are well aſſured, are ready and willing to contribute largely to the ſupport of ſuch an uſeful inſtitution, whenever it is adopted, which cannot be too ſoon.

[DEATHS.] Mr. THOMAS CHISMAN, of York county, on Monday laſt, after a ſhort illneſs. He was much eſteemed by all his acquaintances.

## *Entered in the upper diſtrict of* James *river.*

*March* 30. Prince George, John Fawn, in ballaſt.
31. Phenix, John Lawmont, from Barcelona, in ballaſt.
31. Shirley, John Hylton, from St. Ubes, in ballaſt.
31. Brandford, Andrew Troop, from Glaſgow, with European goods.
31. Endeavour, James Stuart, from Accomack, with 12 kegs of lobſters, 13 axes, 2 kegs of ſalmon, 5 boxes of candles, 4 barrels of cranberries, 6 pair of ſhoes, 16 barrels of rum, 18 dozen of ſnuff, 1 bag of coffee, 3 caſks of raiſins, and 7 boxes of chocolate.

## Advertiſements.

*To be* SOLD,

THE two valuable Tracts of LAND, lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, drawn by Colonel *Bernard Moore* as prizes in his lottery. One contains 550 acres, and has on it a good dwelling-houſe 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above (in which Colonel *Moore* formerly lived) and many good and convenient outhouſes; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the land is very good for corn, tobacco, and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 586 acres, and lies on the river, below the above mentioned land; it abounds with ſuch a quantity of white oak that it is thought 1000 l. worth of plank and ſtaves may be got off it, the ſoil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and tobacco. Colonel *Moore* will ſhow the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, and the terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, to whom the purchaſe money is to be paid. Mr. *Garland Anderſon*, of *Hanover*, is empowered to ſell the 100 acre lots in *Caroline* county, drawn by Colonel *Moore* in his lottery. A Negro man named *Ralph*, about 22 years old, who is an exceeding good ſiner, and a Negro man named *Toby*, who is a very fine maſter collier, drawn by Colonel *Moore* as prizes in his lottery, are alſo to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by

EDMUND PENDLETON.
PETER LYONS.

2 m.

[redacted]

NORFOLK, *April* 2, 1770.

IN the night between the 20th and 21ſt of laſt month my ſtore was broke open and robbed of ſundry goods, as alſo of about forty pounds in ſilver and paper currency. The goods were chiefly printed cottons, fine table cloths, mens fine hats, do. worſted and yarn ribbed ſtockings, black cotton velvet, a crimſon ſilk breeches pattern, nuns thread, &c. And among the money there were bills of the following numbers, No. 860, a 60*ſ.* bill, No. 4139, a 40*ſ.* bill, No. 4176, 7376, 2496, 1489, 13090, 12356, 14192, 3452, 4131, 4191, 7505, 2402, 6192, 13808, 4456, 7246, 5089, all 20*ſ.* bills. I am not certain of the date of the emiſſion of theſe notes, and have only adverſified their numbers in caſe they ſhould be offered in payment by Negroes, or perſons who may be ſuſpected not to have come honeſtly by ſuch money. I will give TEN POUNDS reward to any one that diſcovers who committed the above robbery, upon my recovering the money and goods, and in proportion for any part.

2 JOHN MACLEAN.

YORK county, ſc.

*To all Sheriffs, Mayors, and Conſtables, within this colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA:

WHEREAS *William Mitchell*, under ſheriff for the county of *York*, this day made oath before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, that WILLIAM EVANS, late of the county of *Brunſwick*, was a priſoner in his cuſtody in the jail of the ſaid county, charged in execution at the ſuits of the ſeveral perſons hereunder mentioned, *viz. John Norton*, *James Mitchell*, *Neil Jamieſon* and Co. *John Mallory*, *Arthur Smith*, and *William Rand*, and that the ſaid *William Evans* did on the 30th of this inſtant make his eſcape from the ſaid jail, theſe are therefore, in his Majeſty's name, to command all and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts, to retake the ſaid priſoner, and forthwith to convey him to the jail of the county where he ſhall be retaken, there to be kept until he ſhall be thence diſcharged by due courſe of law.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal, this 31ſt day of *March*, 1770.

THOMAS NELSON, jun.

*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 18*th of* April, *at* HOOD's *warehouſes, on* James *river, for ready money,*

THE ſloop BROTHERS, that drove aſhore in the guſt, with her ſails and rigging. The ſchooner *Mulberry*, burthen about two thouſand buſhels, with her ſails and rigging. Alſo ſeveral valuable NEGROES, among whom are ſome good pilots to any part of the bay, and one a very good ſail maker. If the ſchooner ſhou'd not ſell, ſhall be glad of a freight to any part of the *Weſt Indies*.

2§

## POETS CORNER.

### *LOVE and JEALOUSY.*

HOW much are they deceiv'd who vainly ſtrive,
By jealous fears, to keep our hopes alive!
Love's like a torch, which, if ſecur'd from blaſts,
Will faintlier burn, but then it longer laſts:
Expos'd to ſtorms of jealouſy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis ſooner out.

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*On* Monday *the* 30*th of* April *will be* SOLD *at* Williamſburg, *on the premiſes*,

THE HOUSES and LOTS in the back ſtreet, belonging to Mr. *Robinſon*'s eſtate, now in the occupation of Mrs. *Chiſwell*, which are pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated; alſo the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE in and belonging to them, ſeveral valuable SLAVES, being the ſervants uſually employed in and about the houſe and kitchen, a CHARIOT and HORSES, a good COACHMAN, ſome MILCH COWS, &c. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a TRACT of LAND in *James City* county, called *Lilliput*, adjoining the plantation of Mr. *Benjamin Weldon*, containing about 400 acres. On *Tueſday* the 1ſt of *May* will be ſold, before the *Raleigh* tavern, in *Williamſburg*, that beautiful SEAT and PLANTATION on *Mattapony* river, in *King* and *Queen* county, whereon *John Robinſon*, Eſq; late Treaſurer, lived, containing 1300 acres of high land, and about 600 acres of marſh, whereon is a large genteel two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms and a large paſſage on a floor, all convenient outhouſes in good order, a large falling garden incloſed with a good brick wall, and a very good geared water griſt mill. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the very valuable TRACT of LAND known by the name of *Scotch Town*, lying on *Newfound* river, in *Hanover* county, about 16 miles above the courthouſe, which is remarkable for producing the fineſt ſweet ſcented tobacco, containing (according to a late ſurvey) 4620 acres, whereon is a large commodious dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, with eight rooms and a very large paſſage on one floor, all convenient outhouſes, and a very valuable water griſt mill, in good order. The land belonging to the *Lead Mine* company, and Mr. *Robinſon*'s ſhare of the lands and ſlaves belonging to the *Diſmal Swamp* company, will alſo be ſold at the time and place laſt mentioned. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond and ſecurity to

EDMUND PENDLETON,
PETER LYONS.

4

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation on *Namozeen*, in *Dinwiddie* county, the 19th of *March* laſt, a very likely Negro fellow named FRANK, about 20 years of

STANDS at *Oliver Day*'s, in *Occoneechy* neck, and will cover at 3 l. proc. this ſeaſon, 20 s. a leap, or 5 l. enſurance. The paſture is good, and great care ſhall be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable if any ſhould get away.

A. JONES.

4

NORTHAMPTON county, *No. Carolina*, *March* 20, 1770.

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*To be* SOLD *at ſeven years credit, or longer if required*,

A SQUARE of eight Lots in the city of *Williamſburg*, with the following improvements: A new brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, granary, and ſtables, with every other houſe neceſſary for a family, and a well of good water. The lots are all incloſed, garden well paled in, the ſituation near the college, and very pleaſant. The premiſes may be ſeen by applying to Dr. *James Carter*, and may be entered upon the firſt of *May* next: The price will be made known by

SURRY, *March* 26, 1770. WILLIAM ALLEN.

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*To be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 23*d of* April *next*, *at* Brunſwick *courthouſe*, *for ready money*,

TWENTY very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES,

chiefly young men and women; among whom are fellows that can ſaw, get boards, tan, &c. ſome good houſe wenches that can ſew, waſh, and iron, and one of them a good cook.

2

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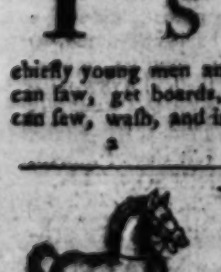

YORICK will cover this ſeaſon at *Mount Airy*, until the middle of *June*, at 3 l. 5 s. leaps and trials; afterwards he will ſtand the remainder of the ſeaſon at *Gwynfield*, a plantation of the Hon. *John Taylor*'s, in *Eſſex* county, for the greater convenience of the ſouthern cuſtomers. Proper care will be taken of the mares, by

JAROT EATON.

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*To be* SOLD,

A VALUABLE and well ſituated LOT of LAND, in the town of *York*, oppoſite the ſubſcriber's late dwelling houſe, and adjoining Mr. *David Jameſon*'s lower garden. For terms apply to Mr. *Seymour Powell*, merchant in *York* town, or to myſelf on *Hillfields*, in *James City* county.

JAMES PRIDE.

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*To be* SOLD *for the firſt coſt*,

AN elegant new POST CHARIOT, and HARNESS for four horſes, to drive with poſtilions, painted in the neweſt taſte, *French* gray, the mouldings carved, roped, jagged, and gilt, lined with green morocco leather, a large trunk to fit behind, with an oilcloth cover, in every reſpect quite complete for a family, and made (under the particular direction and inſpection of a Gentleman at *London*) in *Piccadilly*, by *Richard Gray*. For particulars inquire of Mr. *Anthony Hay* in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *Richard Lewis* in *Fredericksburg*, or Mr. *John Whitlock* in *Tappahannock*.

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*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *on* Tueſday *the* 24*th of* April *next*, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door*, *in* Williamſburg, *for ready caſh*.

THE manor plantation belonging to the eſtate of *Joſeph Marton*, Gentleman, deceaſed, in *James City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Chickahominy* river, about 8 or 9 miles from *Williamſburg*, containing about 2000 acres of land and marſh, with a large commodious brick houſe, two ſtory high, 64 by 22, a good kitchen, ſeveral outhouſes for the reception of Negroes, and a large barn newly built, 48 feet ſquare. This plantation is as remarkable for raiſing and ſupporting all kinds of ſtock as any in the country, there being a large quantity of firm good marſh adjoining thereto, which affords a great plenty of exceeding good hay. It is well timbered, and the ſoil exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, and peaſe; and the waters afford a great plenty of fine fiſh and wild fowl in their proper ſeaſons.

Alſo one other tract of land, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, adjoining the waters of *Chickahominy*, containing about 1100 acres of very good land for tobacco, corn, and wheat, is well timbered, and has an exceeding good ſtream for a griſt mill, there having been one built thereon which never lacked ſufficient cuſtom. This plantation is more convenient to *Williamſburg* than the aforeſaid tract, is extraordinary for ſtocks of all kinds, has many good landings to the place, and the waters afford great plenty of fiſh and wild fowl.

Likewiſe a ſmall tract, lying between the aforeſaid plantations, and adjoining the waters aforeſaid; it contains about 175 acres. This is a very compact pretty place, and would ſuit a man with a ſmall family extremely well, it being good for cropping, and raiſing ſtocks of cattle and hogs. There are houſes on the two laſt mentioned plantations, in tolerable repair.

4 JONATHAN BECKWITH, Executor.

N. B. Theſe three tracts of land will be ſurveyed by the county ſurveyor before the day of ſale, and the plats thereof (deſcribing the quantity and ſituation) will be ſhewn by the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg* to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at any time between the 10th of *April* and the day of ſale. J. B.

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## £. 2 Reward.

RUN away from *Weſtover*, on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man named EDOM, of the middle ſize, about 25 years old, by trade a bricklayer. It is ſuppoſed he will go into KING WILLIAM county. I will give the above reward to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river.

Tf W. BYRD.

MARCH 26, 1770.

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*Forty Shillings Reward.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near Mr. *Robert Moore*'s ſhop in *Cumberland*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall white ſpot on his near flank, part of one of his hind feet white, ſome white between his fore legs, paces ſlow, had on a middle ſized bell, was in very good order when loſt, which was about the 15th of *February*, and branded on the near buttock R, not plain in cold weather.

Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me in *Bedford*, to Mr. *John Auſtin* in *Cumberland*, to Mr. *Robert Moore*, or to Mr. *James Lyle* at *Rocky Ridge*, ſhall have the above reward.

LEONARD HALL.

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CAME to my plantation in the month of *November*,
A ſmall bay mare, I very well remember.
She is thirteen hands high and four years old,
With a ſtar in her forehead, and her eyes they are wall'd.
Her mane it is roach'd, her hind feet they are white;
No brand is perceivable, if I can ſee right.
Her tail it is bobb'd, ſo I ſhall conclude
She's well deſcrib'd, if it can be underſtood.
She's poſted, and apprais'd to only two pound;
The owner may have her of

1 WILLIAM BROWN.

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PARTNER ſtands this ſeaſon at Col. *Thomas M. Randolph*'s, at *Tuckahoe*, in *Goochland*, where he will cover mares at 20 s. the leap, 3 l. the ſeaſon, or 5 l. enſurance. The money for ſingle leaps to be paid at the ſtable door.

N. B. Good paſturage for mares *gratis*, and all poſſible care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for any that get away. The money to be paid when the mares are taken away.

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## JAS. PATTERSON,

WATCHMAKER,

*In* WILLIAMSBURG,

WILL repair all ſorts of WATCHES and CLOCKS at a much lower rate than ever was done in *Virginia*, has the beſt materials that *London* can afford, and will take great pains to pleaſe.

N. B. He will be much obliged to thoſe indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts the enſuing *April* court, as ſome of the debts are of ten years ſtanding.

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*Thirteen Pounds Reward.*

RUN away, on *Saturday* the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, living in *Baltimore* town, *Maryland*, the following ſervants, *viz.* JOHN CHAMBERS, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, gray eyes, and bandy legs; had on and took with him ſundry ſuits of clothes, nine ruffled ſhirts, a brown buſh wig, a pair of ſingle channel boots, a blue cloth great coat, and 150 l. caſh, which he robbed his maſters houſe of on the night of his elopement.

MARGARET GRANT, a mulatto, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on and took with her ſundry womens apparel, but has ſince diſguiſed herſelf in a ſuit of mens blue cloth clothes, attending as waiting boy on the above *John Chambers*. She is an artful huſſy, can read and write, has been in *Barbados*, *Antigua*, the *Grenades*, *Philadelphia*, and ſays ſhe was born in *Carolina*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them and the money, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

MARCH 14, 1770. HENRY JAMES.
MORDECAI GIST.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril.

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I HEREBY give notice to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore lately kept at Major *John Boſwell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give conſtant attendance for this purpoſe at the above mentioned place until the 1ſt of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the cuſtomers, it may reaſonably be expected they in return will immediately give bonds for the balances now remaining due, that being properly aſcertained they may be collected with leſs expence and trouble than if the accounts ſtood open. Thoſe who refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requeſt may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without farther delay, or reſpect of perſons.

Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

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THE debtors of the late SEDGLEY, HILHOUSE, and RANDOLPH, merchants in *Briſtol*, are deſired by the aſſignees to pay off their reſpective balances the enſuing General Court, to prevent ſuits being commenced by their attorney,

RICHARD RANDOLPH.

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*On* Monday *the* 16*th of* April, *at* Dinwiddie *courthouſe*, *being court day*, *will be ſold* [illegible] *higheſt bidders*, *for ready money*,

FOUR hundred acres of LAND, belonging to FRANCIS EPPES, of the ſaid [illegible]unty, in purſuance of a de[illegible]ee of *Dinwiddie* court, to [illegible]e to *Peter Randolph Bland*.

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*be* SOLD,

HREE Tracts of LAND, lying in *Buckingham* county, one of 390 [illegible] *Slate* river, the ſoil good for tobacco, [illegible]able improvements, cleared ground ſuf- for working five or ſix hands, a good apple, and cherry orchard, with many [illegible] 730 acres, lying on *Walton*'s creek, on [illegible]he made, and is well watered and tim- bered; another containing 200 acres, on *Willis*'s river, which is exceeding good for corn and tobacco. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Buckingham*.

GEORGE MURDOCH.

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*Forty Shillings Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *York* county, about the 11th or 12th of *November* laſt, a very black Negro man named BEN, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 35 years old, ſpare made, by trade a carpenter, and underſtands ſomething of the coopers buſineſs, his upper teeth rotten; he has many clothes, ſo it is impoſſible to deſcribe them. He took with him ſundry carpenters and coopers tools. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a freeman, as he can read tolerably well, and am doubtful of his obtaining a paſs from ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, and leave the colony. This is to deſire all maſters of veſſels, and others, from harbouring him; and I will give the above reward to any perſon that will deliver him to me, at Mr. *James Shields*'s, near *Williamſburg*.

JOSHUA JONES.

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THE executors of Colonel CARTER, late of *Cleve*, hereby deſire to give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, in the counties of *Fauquier* and *Prince William*, appertaining to that Gentleman's eſtate, will be expoſed to ſale, on *Tueſday* the 19th of *May* next, for ready money, to the higheſt bidders, for the ſeveral lots into which thoſe lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been ſufficiently ſet forth in a former advertiſement for this purpoſe, and it is preſumed every perſon intending to purchaſe has long before this time made himſelf ſufficiently acquainted with their goodneſs. They contain upwards of 12,000 acres. The ſale to begin at Captain *George Newill*'s, in the county of *Fauquier*, and continue until the lots are all ſold. Tdſ.

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.